Five parts of the Kennedy legislative program have been underscored by the new Senate majority leader as the big issues facing the 87th Congress. Senator Mike Mansfield (D-Mont.) who assumes the leadership post vacated by Vice President-elect Lyndon Johnson singled out the five as the new Congress was convening last week.

The items listed by Mansfield are the same matters of "particular importance" lifted up by President-elect John F. Kennedy late last month.

The five issues: Federal aid to areas of chronic unemployment, medical care for the aged, stimulants for the housing industry, an increase in the $1 per hour minimum wage rate, and Federal aid to education.

In the field of foreign policy, Senator Mansfield said the new administration will have to reassess existing programs "to see what can be done to contain the situation in Africa, to strengthen NATO, to neutralize Laos, which creates a dangerous condition in Asia, and to reinforce the economic program in Latin America which was authorized by Congress last summer."

Federal courts have barred the ouster of 700 Negro sharecroppers by Tennessee landlords in voting rights cases.

Last month, U.S. Attorney General William P. Rogers brought suit against 151 individuals and six banks in Tennessee, accusing them of economic reprisals against Negroes who registered to vote. The 1957 Civil Rights act bars the intimidation or coercion of potential, qualified voters.

By the end of the month, two Federal courts issued restraining orders temporarily barring the eviction of the Negro sharecroppers.

The significant legal test will not come until the trials of the defendants. No trial date has yet been set, but the battle lines of a vexing legal problem are being drawn.

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a service of the
GENERAL BOARD OF CHRISTIAN SOCIAL CONCERNS
OF THE METHODIST CHURCH
- Division of Temperance and General Welfare
- Division of Peace and World Order
- Division of Human Relations and Economic Affairs

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- DIVISION OF HUMAN RELATIONS AND ECONOMIC AFFAIRS

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Dateline

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Does or doesn't a property owner have the right to terminate a contract and decide who, if anyone, shall live on his land? If a conspiracy to deprive voting rights to these Negroes exists, can the guilty be punished without diluting their property rights?

The United States, Canada and 18 nations of Western Europe have agreed to establish an Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development. The treaty, signed in Paris, is subject to ratification by the United States Senate and Parliaments of the other signatories.

Proposed by the United States a year ago, the OECD is designed to promote closer cooperation among the members on economic policy, more aid to underdeveloped countries and expanded trade. United States initiative was spurred by concern with the balance-of-payments deficit, the desire to stimulate European aid to underdeveloped areas, and fear that the division of Europe into two trading blocs would lead to trouble for American exports to Europe.

At U.S. insistence, the new charter is non-binding, pledging the members only to "cooperate closely and where appropriate take coordinated action." Actual participation is left up to each member. This looseness was felt by U.S. negotiators to be necessary in order to gain Senate approval of the treaty. Thus, the possible effectiveness of the new organization remains to be seen.

Signing the treaty with the United States and Canada were Austria, Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, and the United Kingdom.

A special House Elections committee has recommended that the Democratic and Republican National Committees consider delaying the 1964 presidential nominating conventions until September to cut preelection campaign time by six or eight weeks.

The committee said that television and other communication advances had outmoded the long presidential campaigns of the past. Other virtues of the shorter campaign, according to the committee, would be the reduction of costs and the tendency to indulge in "scurrilous and slanderous" political charges. In addition, it would reduce the concern about "over-exposure" and excessive repetition, two fears which dominated the latter stages of the last campaign.

No legislation is needed to shorten presidential campaigns. All that would be necessary is for the national parties to schedule later conventions.

One out of three persons presently in mental hospitals is 65 or over according to a report issued by a Subcommittee of the Senate Labor and Public Welfare committee.

The report, released by the Subcommittee on Problems of the Aged and Aging, claims the proportion of the aged in mental hospitals has recently increased at "a disturbing rate," and estimates that by 1970 there will be a 34 per cent increase.

While it has been proven that mental illness of the aging is often reversible, the report said that many have not had the opportunity to recover because of the lack of geriatric clinics and rehabilitation centers.

The report recommends greater emphasis on improvement of economic, social, and environmental factors so that the aged could better withstand the strains of the aging process.

"Operation Abolition" —an honest film?

by The Reverend Robert W. Moon

The Reverend Moon is pastor of the First Methodist church, Fresno, Calif., a member of the executive committee of the Division of Peace and World Order and chairman of the division's Policy and Statement committee.

A dangerous piece of propaganda is being distributed throughout the country in the form of a movie called "Operation Abolition." It is being widely shown at schools and clubs and churches usually under the sponsorship of a "patriotic" organization.

What is it all about?

The incident it describes happened in May, 1960, in San Francisco at a hearing called by the House Un-American Activities committee. The HUAC subpoenaed several alleged communists for public interviews.

Students from several Bay Area colleges and universities decided to exercise their lawful rights of protest and petition by picketing the hearings. Among other things they were concerned about the committee's refusal to publish their sources of information and the refusal to allow witnesses the opportunity to cross examine their accusers.

The students took careful precautions to guard against infiltration of their ranks by outsiders. Each wore an identifying arm band. They agreed that there was to be no violence, that they would follow their own chosen leaders and not be misled by any subversive persons who might be around.

Some of them were provoked beyond their ability to maintain their self-imposed disciplines. Provocative factors included the failure of officials to keep a promise that some of the students would be allocated seats in the hearing room and the fumbling and brutality of policemen. The students became noisy—too noisy. Finally officers dragged and washed them out of the building with fire hoses.

The movie, "Operation Abolition"

After it was all over the HUAC subpoenaed films of the demonstration taken by Bay Area television stations. Without compensating the people who took and owned the films, they were turned over to a private commercial organization, Washington Video Producers, incorporated. The film company deleted and edited the films into a movie, "Operation Abolition."

The movie carries no credit lines. Apparently no organization is willing to admit responsibility for it. Congressman Francis E. Walter (D-Pa.), the Chairman of the HUAC is shown at the opening of the film and appears as one of the commentators. An employee of the committee is the narrator.

The movie sets out to prove that the students were inspired and led by communists. It is a very disturbing film and often has provoked in the viewers fascistic tendencies which may be innate in each of us.

Is it an honest movie?

It is not an honest movie. The men with the scissors cut out all pictures of the provocative acts by police officers. A reporter for the *New York Post* said: "Never in 20 years as a reporter have I seen such brutality." Police brutality was also reported in the stories carried by the *New York Times*, the *San Francisco Chronicle*, and the *Oakland Tribune*.

The film does not show the care taken by the students to prevent infiltration, violence and rioting. The narrator of the movie talks about violence on the part of the students, but there are no pictures of student violence. With a few minor exceptions, there was none. By the use of scissors the producers

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Cutting-Room Floor

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were able to change the chronology of events so that acts that did not happen consecutively are shown as if there were a causal relationship between them, when there was not.

In the introduction to the film, Congressman Walter dramatically warns that the audience will see known communists at work. He names them. He deliberately plants the implication that the communists were there to inspire and lead the student demonstration. The truth is that the communists were there because the committee had subpoenaed them.

Distorted truth

Our concern is not to defend the students. Some of them were provoked into doing things they should not have done.

Our concern is that an agency of our government has so grossly distorted the truth of what happened that the net effect is a lie. The HUAC has had a great deal to say about the dishonesty of communists. Yet the committee has resorted to the same tactics. It has been subversive of the American ideals of truthfulness, fair play and justice. This kind of propaganda does not contribute to an informed public.

We are also concerned about the emotional response provoked in viewers of the movie. The response is often fascistic in nature and is doubly evil since it is inspired by a deliberate misrepresentation of the truth. The Chief Investigator for the HUAC on the west coast has publicly admitted, on the Goodwin Knight television show, that the film contains inaccuracies and distortions.

What can you do

There are several things that you can do about this film.

1) Get additional information. See the article in the *Reporter* magazine for Nov. 24, 1960. Send 15 cents to the Bay Area student committee, 2317B McGee Ave., Berkeley 3, Calif., for a copy of "In Search of Truth."

2) If you hear that an organization is planning to show the movie, go to the leader and tell him the facts, trying to persuade him not to show the film. If the film is shown, try to get permission for an informed person to appear on the program to give the other side of the story.

3) Ask your Representative in Congress to join with others who are seeking public rebuke for House Un-American committee and its part in this un-American activity.

The Call to National Convocation

One of the most significant meetings ever called by Methodists will be the *National Convocation on Christian Social Concerns,* to be held at Mount Vernon Place Methodist church, Washington, D.C., April 24-28, 1961.

Authorized by the last General Conference, the program of the newly-organized Board of Christian Social Concerns will at that time be formally launched. The Council of Bishops will lead in presenting the second of our nine great quadrennial emphases, i.e., the thrust of the church in vital social issues now inviting Christian solutions.

More than 1200 delegates will be expected to attend. Each Annual Conference is urged to send 10 representatives. All boards and agencies of The Methodist Church are invited to participate.

The program will feature a number of outstanding leaders with skills for handling contemporary social issues. It will introduce many helpful facilities now available for use in creative conference, local church and community programs.

This is your invitation to share with international, governmental and church leaders the inspiration and abiding benefits of these distinctive sessions.

Very cordially yours,
Bishop F. Gerald Ensley
Bishop Lloyd C. Wicke

Alcohol industry propaganda continues

The alcoholic beverage industry, which spends well over $400,000,000 annually for advertising its products, continued to display its talent for propaganda in 1960. Here is a sampling of some of the promotion that the industry's idea men tossed at the American public during the past year:

- The House of Seagrams, continuing its Father's Day moderation series, reminded America's fathers of the importance of setting a good example to their sons. This included "moderation in the use of the products we sell."

Using an illustration of a young boy's shoe to show fathers that their sons will follow in their footsteps, Seagrams urged "sense and good judgment to every step" that a father takes.

- The United States Brewers Foundation discovered that persons attending the Winter Olympics at Squaw Valley, Calif. drank more than 125,000 cups of beer, and claimed that since the temperature never rose above 32 degrees, this was "additional proof that beer is an all-weather beverage."

- Cognac Producers of France advised the chairmen of the Democratic and Republican National Committees that the convention delegates should drink an elixir of Cognac and honey for maximum throatpower."

"In the interests of stronger and healthier voices as your party's moment of decision nears, we respectfully call your attention to a soothing tonic designed to give convention delegates maximum throatpower," the Cognac producers wired the party chairmen.

- Valley Forge Beer hopped on the Pony Express centennial tribute planned by the Post Office by buying 600 engraved envelopes carrying an emblem of the Pony Express and stamping them with the first day issue of the Post Office's commemorative stamp.

Resolutions by the CSC Board

In its Dateline column, the Jan. 1 issue of Concern *reported a summary of the resolutions approved at the first annual meeting of the General Board of Christian Social Concerns. In this issue we present the complete resolutions approved by the board:*

The United Nations

In accordance with our belief in free debate of controversial issues, we register our convictions that the United States should encourage full consideration in the General Assembly of whether or not communist China should be admitted to membership in the United Nations. The facts should be brought out in a free and open discussion where the representatives of all nations may be enabled to make up their own minds.

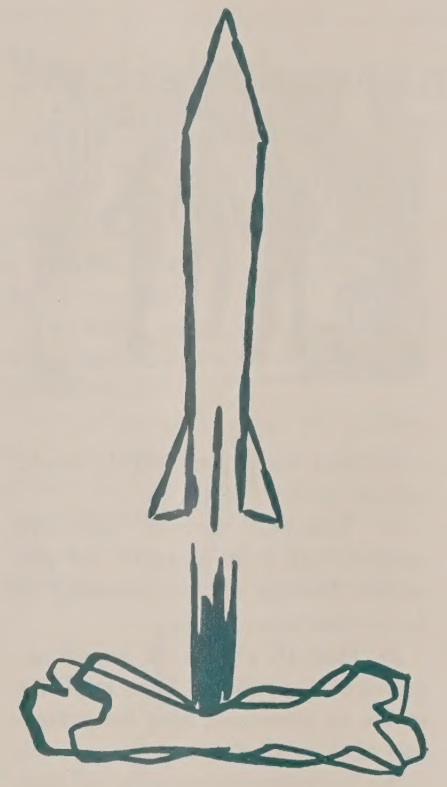
We believe that the people of the United States should be prepared in any case for the possible entrance of communist China into the councils of the nations. As that time approaches, we look to the United Nations to do everything that is necessary to protect and safeguard the rights of the people on Formosa.

We are not forgetful of the way the government of communist China intervened in Korea nor of the denial of basic human rights on the mainland of China. Furthermore, we recall communist China's actions in Tibet and on the Indian border. Without compromising our conviction that the United Nations is meant to be an organization of nations committed to the ideal of peace and justice, we should consider those areas where the programs and effectiveness of the United Nations may be strengthened by the participation of the representatives of communist China.

The democratic tradition which has accustomed us to the give and take of political life should prepare us for similar experiences in the United Nations, where international issues are decided.

We shall need to remember that the United Nations does its work best when it serves no one continent or bloc or alliance, but after free discussion makes decisions by majority vote. In the UN, as in church councils or parliaments, no one group can expect always to be in the majority.

We who try to be followers of Him



who came to seek and to save the least and the lost should regard a fully representative United Nations as an opportunity for witnessing for Christian brotherliness.

Disarmament

The rapidly increasing efficiency and destructive capacity of modern armaments, and their progressive availability to more and more nations create a situation in which all must be concerned about the control of armaments.

We commend the outgoing Administration for the formation of a Disarmament office. We note with approval the declared intention of the incoming Administration to establish an office for Armaments Control, and suggest that this office should command the very best talent which can be brought to it.

Armament control or limitation should not be in the hands alone of those who are trained for their manufacture or use; accordingly we urge that the new office be directed and staffed by people genuinely dedicated to an intelligent program of disarmament in all its aspects, and that its chief be given the status of at least an Assistant Secretary.

Total disarmament by all nations is essential to human survival. The brotherhood of man under the Fatherhood of God should no longer be impeded by the tyranny of military preparation over the minds of men and the resources of all nations. We pray that the program of the new Administration may help our nation to move in this direction.

Civil Defense

We are concerned about many of the methods and assumptions implicit in the promotional activities in behalf of Civilian Defense. We should always be concerned with the plight of the victims of any disaster and be prepared to prevent and alleviate as much suffering as possible. However, several factors in the current situation prompt us to issue the following warnings:

1) We are deceiving ourselves when we believe that Civilian Defense efforts can protect us against enemy attack. There is no way to defend ourselves against an enemy armed with modern weapons who is intent on destroying us. Bomb shelters in the impact area will be destroyed. Radio activity can reach those outside the impact area. There is no reasonable way to protect our water sources against chemical and bacteriological weapons. Many experts who have worked hopefully with Civilian Defense planning have lost hope that there is any reasonable or

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practical way to defend us against an all-out enemy attack.

2) The atmosphere of fear of an inevitable attack that accompanies Civilian Defense efforts corrupts the minds and hearts of young and old alike. This fear produces hatred, and both together distort our view of other peoples so that we may be unable to conceive of living with them peacefully in the same world.

3) Some experts believe that a full-scale Civilian Defense program might indicate to the enemy a readiness to initiate war and therefore trigger an enemy attack.

4) Civilian Defense efforts tend to keep us from realizing that our only sure defense is to build the kind of world where wars are unnecessary and impossible. We would develop our peacemaking capacity if we devoted our resources more fully to those things that can reduce tensions and increase understanding among the nations, and thereby increase our readiness to negotiate and our commitment to reconciliation.

Let those of us who have a Christian concern for the welfare and peace of all mankind be sure that our concern for Civilian Defense extends to the defense of all civilians—all citizens—of all nations. The only sure defense is a world at peace.

Antarctica Treaty

We commend the Senate of the United States for its ratification of the Antarctica Treaty, signed by 12 nations including the Soviet Union, which guarantees that this area, as large as the United States and Europe together, will be used for peaceful purposes only.

Youth Peace Corps

We commend the proposal by President-elect Kennedy that a peace corps of youth be established for service in under-developed nations for those who prefer a creative alternative to military service. We recommend to the new administration that a plan be formulated whereby Christian youth may be permitted to serve in projects under the supervision of their denominational mission boards.

Uniform legal code provisions

The General Board of Christian Social Concerns of The Methodist Church goes on record urging various governmental agencies to enact such provisions as will make possible the preparation and dissemination of

a uniform legal code which would provide the following:

1) That all juvenile offenders charged with misdemeanors and less serious felonies not be identified in the various news media;

2) That all victims of sexual aggression be protected from publicity as far as consonant with the protection of the civil rights of the accused.

We further recommend that all such protective laws be employed without discrimination racially, socially or economically.

Rehabilitation officers training

Believing it to be a known fact that many of our law enforcement officers in our correction and rehabilitation work are not only underpaid, but also, because of these circumstances, some are incompetent and unqualified, and that this incompetence often leads to mistreatment of those confined in the institution, the General Board of Christian Social Concerns of The Methodist Church, recommends the following:

1) That all personnel engaged in correctional and rehabilitation (parole) work be required to meet professional standards devised by specialists in the field.

2) That adequate compensation be provided for such personnel in order that competent supervision prevail.

Board member receives high honor

Robert T. Mann, a Tampa attorney and former member of the Florida House of Representatives, has been appointed to the Florida Advisory Committee of the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights.

Mann, who lives in Seffner, a Tampa suburb, was born in Tarpon Springs. He received degrees from the University of Florida, the George Washington University, and Hartford University.

Mann holds a number of high offices in The Methodist Church, including a directorship of the General Board of Christian Social Concerns, of which he is also a member of the Executive committee, as well as membership on the Southeastern Jurisdictional council.

He was also a member of the 1960 General Conference which met in Denver, and took an active leadership position there. He has been lay leader in the Tampa district since 1956.

Alcohol affects heart

Be honest with your doctor about your drinking habits, advises a British medical journal. Breathlessness, chest pains and palpitation are being blamed on coronary disease, when actually the trouble is that the patient is on a bottle-a-day diet.

Symptoms of illness in business leaders are often wrongly diagnosed as heart disease because the executives don't tell their doctors the truth about their heavy drinking. Continued excess drinking often does cause heart damage. Permanent damage can usually be prevented by abstinence in time.

We accept the challenge

It is with humility and a deep sense of gratitude that your General Secretary accepts the challenge of staff leadership in the Board of Christian Social Concerns. With the help of God and the support of able colleagues we shall seek the wisdom, insight and strength to encompass the colossal task in this grave time of history.

In the language of one of Methodisms contemporary greats, we "have been called to what could be the most significant job in all of Protestantism at the point of leadership toward a new day in the great overall challenge to fulfill our social responsibility in a changing world." The broad base of our task is, indeed, overwhelming.

None of us have all the answers, but there are solutions for social problems which can and must be applied. We begin with the firm assurances of a General Conference that urges Methodists to revere "Jesus Christ as Lord of all." We continue trustfully with His guidance and confidently under the governance of a really great General Board.

Of paramount importance will be the continued dedication of staff to the preparation and implementation of programs that will inspire expression in and through the lives of all Christians everywhere.

With two great convocations already scheduled for 1961, we hope to share constructively with all our people the creative possibilities now before us in several major areas of social concern. It shall be our purpose to follow these historic meetings with an equally significant church-wide movement for peace and world order.

Even now, as Ambassador Meta of India says, "we need hearts warm enough to melt cold wars and cool enough to prevent a hot one."

Proper and balanced attention can be devoted to every issue that now affects life in a complex world. May we, in the spirit of James Weldon Johnson ("God's Trombones"), "pin our ears to the wisdom post, set our eyes to the telescope of eternity, and ask the Lord to set our tongues on fire." For as Dr. Ted Palmquist (pastor of Foundry Methodist church, Washington, D. C.) says, we must anticipate or die, advance or retreat, and amplify or ossify.

Let no irrelevant memories of the past detract our attention from the important things of the present and the more vital considerations of the future.

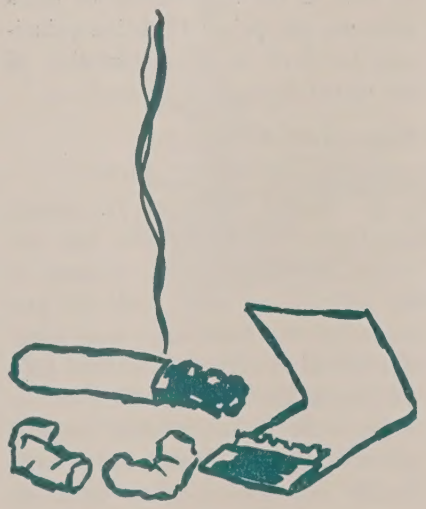
The General Secretary says, "I'm a Methodist born and a Methodist bred, but not until I die will I be a Methodist dead."—C.R.H.

Studies show smoking dangers

Did you ever stop to figure up the cost of smoking for an average smoker? Actually over a 10 year period one person smoking one and a half packs of cigarettes per day would spend $1,250.

The total annual retail trade for the tobacco industry amounts to over $5,000,000,000.

In the last few years the public has been warned, both by scientific articles and by others appearing in popular journals and news magazines that smokers, particularly cigarette smokers, are in danger of contracting lung cancer. At least 23 studies in eight countries have shown that lung cancer patients are predominantly cigarette smokers.



The American Cancer Society reports that a man who smokes two packs of cigarettes a day has about one chance in 10 of developing lung cancer while a non-smoker has only one chance in 270 of having this disease.

In general, the conclusion of the Cancer Society is that those who smoke less, live longer. These conclusions were based upon a special research project conducted under the auspices of the National Cancer Institute, National Heart Institute, the American Cancer Society and the American Heart Association.

The conclusion of the Cancer Society after a 44-month study of 187,783 men from 50 to 70 years old has shown that:

- Death rates from all causes combined increased with the number of cigarettes smoked daily, and were more than two times as high for two or more packs-a-day smokers as for non-smokers.
- Men who stopped smoking had death rates lower than those who continued to smoke.
- Lung cancer death rates were more than 10 times as high among regular cigarette smokers as among men who had never smoked.
- Coronary death rates for smokers were nearly two and a half times as high for two or more packs-a-day smokers as the rates for non-smokers.
- Deaths from lung diseases other than cancer were nearly three times as high among cigarette smokers as non-smokers.
- Deaths from cancer of the mouth, esophagus, tongue and larynx among

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smokers were more than five times as high as the rates for non-smokers.

The U. S. Public Health Service, in a study of 200,000 veterans, has found that cigarette smokers have an over-all death rate 58 per cent greater than that of non-smokers. This study also concludes that lung cancer death rates for regular cigarette smokers is 10 times the death rate for non-smokers.

Although these scientific reports have been circulated widely and the British Medical Research Council has circulated similar information from their own research, the Tobacco Institute still refuses to accept the evidence as conclusive.

Since the tobacco industry continues to show heavy financial gains each year, apparently the American people have decided that the psychological values derived from smoking outweigh the risks involved. A record high this year puts cigarette production at the 500,000,000,000 mark.

Why do people smoke?

People find that smoking relieves certain tensions of nervousness, anxiety and boredom. It becomes a pause or reward during periods of activity. As with food, it also supplies the pleasure and enjoyment of taste and smell.

Some persons think that smoking enhances their personality in society. It becomes a means of showing that they are adult, virile, and civilized. Ads tell smokers that their choice of brand even deliniates a person of distinction, wealth, refinement, stability or virility. Some brands give the impression that they are meant for women smokers.

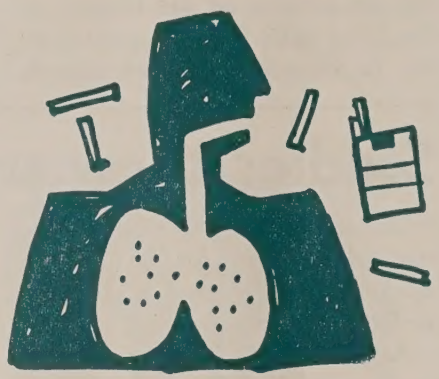
Parents' influence

The chief influence on persons beginning the smoking habit according to Dr. Daniel Horn, top researcher of the American Cancer Society, is the influence of parents.

A now well-publicized survey made in Portland, Ore., discovered in interviewing 22,000 high school students that 35 per cent of the boys and 25 per cent of the girls now smoke regularly.

According to the Portland study, a child whose parents both smoke is twice as likely to pick up the habit as a youngster with non-smoking parents. Also, boys are influenced chiefly by dad's smoking habits; girls, by mom's.

Students on athletic teams generally smoke less than others. And



those belonging to honor societies and religious clubs smoke the least.

Parents who smoke but who feel they are being permissive in allowing their children to make up their own mind will want to ponder the implications of their influence. The stewardship concern for one's own body, the "temple of the Holy Spirit" as well as the stewardship of one's influence are prime Christian principles involved in a consideration of the moral dimensions of smoking.

Education concerning smoking and lung cancer

Dr. Howard C. Taylor, Jr., American Cancer Society official, has estimated that 75 per cent or more of all lung-cancer cases could be prevented if the knowledge now available about this disease had been fully exploited. The Cancer Society is now engaged in a Nation-wide program of education to make more basic health information more generally known, particularly among young people.

Groups and local churches interested in circulating information or studying this issue further will find the following material extremely helpful:

To Smoke or Not To Smoke? and *Shall I Smoke?* These leaflets are available free in quantity from your local Cancer Society Office or from the American Cancer Society, Incorporated, 521 West 57th Street, New York 19, N.Y.

Smoking and Health by Alton Ochsner, M. D., 1959, $3.00. Available from the nearest Cokesbury Book Store or the Service Department, 100 Maryland Avenue, Northeast, Washington 2, D. C.

Local Cancer Societies are making a filmstrip and kit on smoking and cancer available free to high schools and junior high schools. This kit is available for use also with youth groups in churches.

Many local societies have speaker's bureaus available to provide speakers for youth and adult groups.

Smoke Signals is a quarterly publication of the American Temperance Society, 6840 Eastern Avenue, Northwest, Washington 21, D. C., available for 50 cents a year. It contains scientific and factual information relating to smoking and health.—R.R.

CALENDAR

January

15-19, Neb. District Seminars on Social Concerns

25-27, National Temperance and Prohibition Council, Washington, D. C.

28, Northwest Indiana Conference Seminar on Social Concerns, Marion, Ind.

February

2, Minn. Conference, Seminar on Rehabilitation of Alcoholics.

6, Ohio Conference Legislative Seminar, Columbus, Ohio.

7-10, Churchmen's Washington Seminar, Washington, D. C.

5-10, Methodist Student Movement Christian Citizenship Seminar.

Water pollution problem in U.S.

The pollution of water by industrial and domestic waste has become one of the great problems of the United States. It is an issue which social action must confront.

An article titled "Filthy Water" by Jonathan Spivak appeared in the Nov. 14, 1960, issue of the *Wall Street Journal.* It raises some of the fundamental questions and indicates some political action which is underway concerning the pollution problem.

The *Wall Street Journal* has granted *Concern* permission to reprint Spivak's article. He wrote:

"Amid simmering controversy, Uncle Sam is demanding costly clean-up by communities and corporations of the rising tide of filth that infiltrates the nation's water supplies.

A power test

"In a test of Federal versus local power that's heading toward a court decision, the government is now calling on more than a dozen waterside cities, including St. Louis, Kansas City and Omaha, to quit dumping raw sewage and industrial waste into nearby rivers—and thus to give relief to downstream communities. In these metropolises, the Public Health Service is insisting on construction of waste treatment plants costing $500 million; the sum at stake has nearly tripled since early 1958, as the crackdown has broadened. Some 10 per cent to 20 per cent of the total cost would fall on private industry, the rest on local governments —and hence on taxpayers.

"These projects have timetables stretching into the mid-1960's. But long before they can be completed, the government may be calling for many more. For the P.H.S. is now scrutinizing no less than 150 areas of potential pollution, including New York harbor, the Chattahoochee river at Atlanta and the North Platte at Scottsbluff, Nebr.

" 'It is inevitable,' asserts a P.H.S. enforcement official, 'that the tempo of our activity will step up and the case load rise. In many areas the people are demanding the preservation and protection of water resources.'

Bond Issues refused

"But here and there, taxpayers are also demanding pocketbook protection, and strong opposition to P.H.S. policing is arising in some communities. The greatest challenge is being leveled by the city of St. Joseph, Mo., where citizens have twice refused to vote bond issues to finance a $9.5 million sewage treatment system to cut pollution of the broad and none-too-clean Missouri river. Now the government is suing to force St. Joseph to build the sewage works by 1963; the case is pending in Federal district court in Missouri. The crucial issue: How much power does Uncle Sam have, under a 1956 anti-pollution law, to intervene in local affairs?

" 'A lot of people here,' declares a St. Joseph city official, 'think the Federal government has gone too far. They think, who is trying to force this down our throat? It strikes a pretty raw nerve.'

"Not only will the court battle test P.H.S. power to compel a cleanup, but it holds implications for the full range of Federal-local regulations. 'This could be one of the big legal political issues of the coming decade,' declares a government lawyer. 'When the voters of a city say no and the Federal government says you must, does the Federal interest prevail?'

"Without any courtroom conflict, of course, more and more is being done to fight water pollution—by Federal, state and local governments and by private industry. In Tuesday's balloting, voters in Kansas City, Mo., Kansas City, Kans., and Omaha approved bond issues totaling over $100 million for sewage treatment plants that will comply with Federal demands. On their own, paper mills, chemical plants and dairy companies have spent generous sums on improved waste treatment to avoid fouling nearby waters.

"Already, Federal officials say, pollution has been reduced on 21,000 miles of interstate streams. The P.H.S. has brought pressure to halt contamination of Arkansas and Louisiana streams by salt brines discharged from oil wells and to clear away dangerous radioactive wastes deposited in New Mexico's Animus river by uranium milling operations.

Problem getting worse

"And yet, Washington officials contend, the battle against water pollution has been a losing one so far. 'Despite increased efforts,' says Gordon McCallum, chief of the P.H.S. Division of Water Pollution Control, 'the problem of water pollution is growing worse rather than better. All the facts indicate we are not doing enough.'

"The economic loss chargeable to pollution has now climbed to at least $1 billion a year, McCallum estimates. This figure, he says, includes such

(continued on page 10)

(continued from page 9)

things as the cost of treating polluted water to make it usable and cuts in real estate values stemming from unavailability of pure water.

"Some industry officials, however, suspect Federal functionaries tend to exaggerate the seriousness of the pollution problem. Declares a spokesman for the National Association of Manufacturers, 'Some of the warnings of stream pollution have been somewhat on the hysterical side, we believe, and do not accord with the realities. We certainly don't feel the water problem indicates the necessity for any crash program or drastic centralized control of water resources.'

" 'Too much emphasis has been placed on stream pollution in view of the fact that industry is willing, can and has made progress in combating pollution, asserts Lloyd Partain, manager of trade and industry relations for Curtis Publishing company, which runs its own paper mills.

Per capita use increases

"For the past 30 years, according to the Public Health Service, pollution of once-pure streams, lakes and rivers has been on the increase. But the P.H.S. says the effects are becoming critical only now, with rising U. S. population, greater concentration of the populace in cities, and increasing per-capita use of water almost everywhere.

"Such modern amenities as dishwashers and garbage disposal devices not only raise water consumption, but their foul outflow throws added demands on municipal sewage plants. The growing use of synthetic detergents, pesticides and fertilizers pours into water systems polluting chemicals which sometimes defy present purifying techniques. Radioactive wastes may raise the most alarming threat of all.

" 'We have oversold the cheapness and plentifulness of water and failed to emphasize the necessity and value of pollution control,' warns the Public Health Service. 'We are rapidly running out of clean water.'

"The worst, officials say, is yet to come. Per-capita water wants are expected to mount from 147 gallons a day now to as much as 225 gallons in the year 2000. Because population, too, will rise, actual demand threatens to increase far more steeply —to perhaps one trillion gallons a day by the turn of the century, from 280 billion now. Yet the total water supplies now available to the nation are calculated at only 650 billion gallons a day.

"The obvious import of these figures—more and more of the nation's water will have to be reused on its journey toward the sea. Already towns along the crowded Ohio Valley use river water up to four times on its way downstream. In years ahead, government experts figure, the general turnover must be even higher.

"The nation's waste treatment needs, by government reckoning, are staggering. Though cities have already spent $25 billion for sewage treatment works, another $4.6 billion will be required, its estimated, to meet needs of the near future. By 1980, officials say, demands of population growth and replacement of obsolete plants may add another $44.5 billion to the municipal bill. For industry, it's said, current needs require expenditures of $1.9 billion, with $10.2 billion more needed by 1980.

Construction grants begun

"To lighten the financial burden on cities, the government four years ago instituted a program of sewage-plant construction grants. It provides 30 per cent of the cost of any single project, up to a ceiling of $250,000. So far Uncle Sam has put up $194 million against local funds totaling nearly $1 billion.

"But limited Federal grants, local officials complain, are of little help in such sweeping pollution problems as that facing the St. Louis metropolitan area. There the government is demanding a mammoth cleanup campaign which it estimates will cost $150 million. The objective: To stop St. Louis and neighboring communities from dumping untreated sewage into the Mississippi.

"While the Federal sums involved seem relatively small, pollution abatement can generate plenty of heat. Aiming to get state and local governments to shoulder the full load, President Eisenhower proposed to cut Federal contributions from an annual $50 million to $20 million this year and to nothing next year; to spur the shift, states were offered revenues from a telephone tax now levied by Uncle Sam. But scores of local officials and conservationists flocked to Capitol Hill to protest Ike's plan, and Democrats promptly proposed to boost Federal grants instead—though Eisenhower killed that idea with a veto. Result—Spending remains at $50 million a year.

Federal laws necessary

"Regardless of the scope of government assistance, pollution experts regard intensified Federal enforcement as indispensable. 'Some cities have been ignoring waste treatment for years. They don't worry about dumping raw sewage into streams, since it's the communities downstream that suffer,' maintains a P.H.S. official. Although most states have pollution control laws, their authority is frequently too limited to compel offending cities to clean up.

"And when pollution problems cross state lines, cities and states may squabble for years without getting anywhere. Until the Federal government stepped in, for example, Kansas had fruitlessly endeavored to dissuade Beatrice, Nebr., from polluting the Big Blue river with untreated sewage. Only under the

threat of Federal action in 1957 did Beatrice and six other Nebraska cities undertake construction of sewage treatment plants costing $1.6 million to end a pollution problem that dated back to 1922, says the P.H.S.

" 'We try to measure our success by the amount of voluntary compliance we achieve at the conference table,' emphasizes Murray Stein, chief of the P.H.S. Water Pollution Enforcement division.

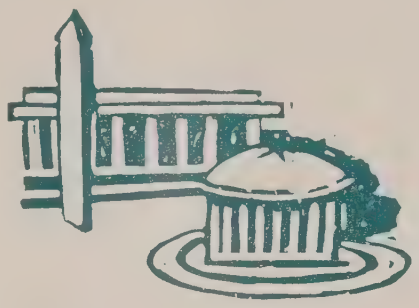
"Under a 1956 amendment to the Federal Pollution Control act, the Public Health Service is empowered to call a conference of state agencies involved in a pollution problem, recommend remedies and establish a schedule for construction of treatment facilities by allegedly offending cities and industries. If this fails to bring results—the government says it does work in most disputes—the Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare is authorized to call a public hearing and issue a formal notice to stop interstate pollution. Should the notice be defied, the government, with the consent of the state pollution agency, can go into court to try to compel obedience.

Cases pending

"As of now, the P.H.S. has 14 pending cases on its books, involving dozens of corporations as well as local government. Up to now, the St. Joseph case is the only one that the agency has found it necessary to take to court. Of the enforcement actions begun in the past four years, only three, involving outlays of $4.6 million, have been completed so far. In each case, the parties involved complied with government orders, making it unnecessary for the P.H.S. to go to court. One of these three cases constitutes a milestone: The first successful police action against radioactive stream pollution.

"There's a pesky problem, P.H.S. experts say, in detecting the microscopic quantities of radioactive substances which can pollute waters; the accepted safety limit of radium, for example, is one 10 millionth of the maximum allowed for the common poisons arsenic and lead.

"In testing the suspect Animus river in New Mexico, the P.H.S. assembled a special crew of experts and analyzed samples of mud and vegetation from the river bed. Its conclusions—drinking-water supplies for the towns of Aztec and Farmington, N.M., contained from 1.4 to 1.6 times the allowable daily limits of radium and strontium. The Vana-



dium corporation uranium mill upstream in Durango, Colo., was required to improve its facilities for waste disposal and to provide other treatment at an estimated cost of $30,000.

"In Arkansas and Louisiana, the P.H.S. stepped in and forced the operators of 75 oil wells to stop discharging brine into stream beds. The brine, when pumped out and allowed to remain on the surface, seeps into water systems, destroying their usefulness for drinking, irrigation and industry. The oil well operators were required to inject the brines back into deep sub-surface strata at a cost of about $1 million. Among the affected drillers were Tidewater Oil company and Atlantic Refining company.

"In its war on pollution, the P.H.S. maintains a network of monitoring stations on key interstate streams and the Great Lakes to keep tabs on radioactivity, bacterial and chemical content. The network, with 75 stations now, will be expanded to 120 in 1961 and ultimately, perhaps, to 300. 'We need to know where and why we are gaining or losing ground in controlling pollution, and to maintain a water intelligence that will detect pollution situations before they become major problems,' explains the P.H.S."

Excerpts from address by Bishop F. Gerald Ensley at CSC meeting

There is a psychological type to be found in every age and in every sphere of life. He is frightfully afraid of change. He prefers things the way they used to be. He regards modern life as degenerate. He possesses a fierce antagonism to new ideas. This man is found in the church, in community life, in our patriotic societies.

The peculiar thing about this type is that no one ever thinks of himself as a reactionary; everyone thinks he is progressive.

There are three forces in our world that are bound to revolutionize the earth. The first is, obviously, science.

A second force making for revolution in our lives is what Adlai Stevenson calls "the revolution of expectation." Time was that the world's underprivileged just accepted their lot much as we accept the weather. But now the underprivileged are beating the drum of revolt; the poor are demanding that they share in the wealth of the rich; the ignorant are insisting that they have the right to learn. Everywhere colored races are throwing off the bondage of the white man.

The third force is Communism. In a world where Communism exists we cannot live as though it were not there. We must change.

God does not resist change—God initiates it. Far from approving reaction, God actually punishes those who won't change.

The church has a three-fold task in an era of irresistible change. First, we must guide the processes of change toward Christian ends. Second, the church must use its influence to control the rate of change. In our time the church needs to press in most quarters for a swifter pace. Finally, we must insist that the methods of change be those of democratic goodwill. We must not permit ourselves to be taken in by the notion we can permanently organize other people for their good.

LETTERS

We solicit comments, criticisms and commendations for these columns. We will print, as space allows, portions of all those letters which are significant and signed. Address correspondence to Letters, **Concern**, The Methodist Building, 100 Maryland Avenue Northeast, Washington 2, D. C.

In the Dec. 1 issue of Concern *we asked whether the symbol reprinted on this page says "Methodist Church." We sought reactions to the design, and we got them. Here is a sampling of how some Methodist readers of* Concern *feel:*

Dear Friends:

The proposed Methodist symbol is a wonderful idea. It seems to incorporate Methodism's message at a glance.

Clifford Pine
Liberty Park Methodist church
Spokane, Wash.

Gentlemen:

If we must have a symbol for the church in our age let us adopt the World Council symbol of the ship and the cross with the Greek word OIKOUMENE above. We need no more symbols or structure to express our separateness from other Christians. But, if we borrow the language of the ecumenical movement, let us also accept the spirit and pour our energy into the National and World Councils of Churches and into the merged church some of its leaders are proposing.

Leonard E. Tinker
Epworth Methodist church
Des Moines, Iowa

Dear Sir:

The design for The Methodist Church listed in the Dec. issue of *Concern* does not say Methodist Church to me nearly as much as does the "World Parish" cross lapel pin. I believe that the World Parish Cross ought to be the symbol of The Methodist Church, a mark that all of us would be proud to wear or to put upon our church, our stationery, etc.

Arthur M. Runyon
First Methodist church
Nokomis, Ill.

Dear Sir:

Why do we need a symbol for our denomination? What possible useful purpose can it serve? There are enough divisive influences within the Christian church without the multitude of denominations designing symbols to put on their buildings and publications.

I believe it is an entirely proper observation to say that our pride is showing; I mean our Methodist pride. To develop a symbol which says to all at even the most cursory glance, "This is Methodist," is to add only another means of developing our exclusiveness and inflating our pride. Is it not enough to use the cross as our symbol and proclaim that we are Christians?

William P. Langham, Jr.
East Conneaut Methodist church
Conneaut, Conn.

Dear sirs:

In my humble judgment, the design displayed in the Dec. 1 *Concern* is a very neat triangle, highly suitable for the MYF or the Boy Scouts or a shoulder patch for a

task force. I am not quite sure what is meant by the repeated thought that this emblem "does unmistakably spell 'Methodist.' " Certainly M.C. could stand for Manufacturing Company or Master of Ceremonies. Do we really need a coat-of-arms or seal or banner for The Methodist Church? Is the cross itself or the Christian flag not sufficient? My summary reaction is not whether this neat little triangle spells "Methodist," but whether Methodists should do any more to assert their denominationalism in an era of ecumenical cooperation and understanding.

Creighton Lacy
Durham, N. C.

Dear Sir:

The emblem which is pictured in the Dec. 1 issue of *Concern* definitely does not say Methodist Church to me. It looks more like a symbol for a united world church of some kind; that is on the order of the World Council of Churches. Enclosed you will find a rough drawing of what I think would be more apt to "say Methodist Church" to the average Methodist layman and minister. The well known Cokesbury trademark at the top representing John Wesley and the many circuit riders that followed him is certainly a must for a Methodist emblem or coat of arms.

Dennis D. Nicholson
Mt. Pleasant, Iowa

Dear Sirs:

I was very impressed with the proposed Methodist coat-of-arms. It shows that The Methodist Church reaches out to help the underdeveloped world. It expresses the work the Methodist Church is trying to do. I am very happy with the design.

David R. Copeland
Odessa, Texas

Sir:

I should like to record a vote of approval for the symbolic "Methodist Church" design. It strikes me as trim, meaningful and easy to recognize. I hope it will be widely used.

Roger Robinson
Billings, Mont.

Dear Sir:

I feel that it is a matter of tremendous significance that we have a Methodist world symbol. However, there are two big faults with the design shown in Dec. 1 *Concern.*

First: a good symbol communicates meaning without the use of letters. But without the "MC" there is nothing to signify Methodism. By substituting other letters, this symbol might serve any denomination.

Second: It is dominantly Trinatarian—hardly a distinguishing mark of Methodism. It is rather more like rushing to join the current theological tides. The Trinity is a convenient, but not a definitive way to describe God. Recent trends, properly striving to profit from the historical experience of the church, have too often ended up defending ancient doctrine in modern terms, rather than re-capturing the experience of ancient faith in modern settings. The parallel with Scholasticism presents itself too readily to my mind.

Thus, the basic cross and world design remain intact, for the cross, world-wide concern and the cross dominant in and over the world are appropriate symbols for Methodism. Adding a flame might make a distinguishing symbol for Methodism.

Robert Grey Hess
Olympia, Wash.

New Orleans discussed by Bishop Ralph Ward

"We join millions of persons of good will throughout the nation who rejoice in the moral courage of a few persons in New Orleans, La., who are taking their children to public school in keeping with the laws of the land as they comply with the decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States in regard to segregation."

This statement was a declaration of Bishop W. Ralph Ward, Jr. of the Syracuse Area of The Methodist Church in an address at the Lafayette Avenue church, Syracuse, early in December. Bishop Ward, a member of the General Board of Christian Social Concerns, spoke on the racial situation in an address to ministers and local church officials of the Syracuse District.

Pastor Foreman praised

"As a Bishop of The Methodist Church," he continued, "I rejoice that a pastor of two small Methodist churches, the Reverend Lloyd Foreman in New Orleans, La., has taken his own child to school and encouraged others to do the same. We assure him of our prayers and moral support, and stand ready, through the channels of our church fellowship, to offer this pastor and his people any aid within our power to give."

"It is becoming more evident with each passing day," declared the Bishop, "that those of the 'picket line' who in a frenzy of emotionalism are opposing compliance with the law of the land are not representative of the citizens of Louisiana or of the South. While we note with shame those who form this rabble-rousing 'picket line,' let us take note of those who stay away.

"Only a handful are making these demonstrations which bring shame upon the state and damage the reputation of American freedom throughout the world. I believe the majority of Louisiana citizens to be loyal Americans.

"Many, I know, are devoted Christians and sincere churchmen who uphold the position of our churches

regarding segregation and the abolition of a double standard of life for black and white in whatever segment of society. They are working patiently and persistently to change the pattern of life that equality of opportunity may be realized for all persons without regard to race."

"I summon Methodist people to a study of the position of The Methodist Church regarding race, and urge that in our own local churches and communities we stand for those principles and patterns of life which are not only Christian but which are in keeping with the principles of the American Constitution which proclaims 'liberty and justice for all.'"

. . . did you know . . .

DID YOU KNOW that according to Attorney General William P. Rogers in 90 Southern and border-state cities there has been lunch-counter integration since June 1, 1960.

In 69 of these communities, chain store integration was brought about quietly through the close cooperation of the Department of Justice, local authorities and chain store officials. The success of the "sit-in" effort in many communities in the South has shown amazing results within a short span of six months.

The Judicial Council of The Methodist Church, which was asked to review the resolution of the General Conference supporting sit-ins, did not find this resolution illegal or unconstitutional so that Methodists the country over can rejoice in the effectiveness of this technique in breaking down the barriers of discrimination without feeling that they are being in some way disloyal or acting unconstitutionally as Methodist church members.

Race Relations Sunday Scheduled for February

Race Relations Sunday will be observed by Methodist churches across the nation on Feb. 12.

On that day, Methodists will seek to promote better relations between the races, and they will try to raise $1,000,000 for the 12 Methodist-related Negro colleges and one center.

A service of worship for the day has been prepared by Methodist Bishop James K. Mathews, Boston, and is available from the Methodist Board of Education in Nashville, Tenn.

The offerings will help Morgan Christian Center, Baltimore, Md., and the following colleges: Bennett, Greensboro, N.C.; Bethune-Cookman, Daytona Beach, Fla.; Claflin, Orangeburg, S.C.; Clark, Atlanta, Ga.; Dillard University, New Orleans; Huston-Tillotson, Austin, Tex.; Meharry, Nashville, Tenn.; Morristown at Morristown, Tenn.; Paine, Augusta, Ga.; Philander Smith, Little Rock; Rust, Holly Springs, Miss.; and Wiley, Marshall, Tex.

by *Roger Burgess*

The representation allowance" is a fund set aside by the State Department for the entertainment expenses of ambassadors and other officials overseas.

Some congressmen and senators have termed this the "whiskey allowance."

There is no question that certain entertainment funds are needed. Often, say State Department spokesmen, key diplomatic posts have been denied career diplomats because they must be filled by private citizens wealthy enough to carry a large part of the entertainment budget out of their own pockets.

On the other hand, many government leaders have questioned the necessity of lavish entertainment, especially in countries which have grave economic and agricultural problems.

Certainly the overworked American style cocktail party is out of place in countries where alcoholic beverages are taboo for great majorities of the population because of the precepts of predominant religious faiths, India and Saudi Arabia are good examples.

The General Board of Temperance, now the Division of Temperance and General Welfare, has repeatedly asked the State Department to give some reasonable estimate of the amounts being spent from representation allowances for liquor. This, and other breakdowns, would give a more accurate picture of the need for the several hundred thousand dollars requested regularly.

*Word is out that the new Presi*dent will seek dramatic increases in the representation allowances. If the purpose is clearly to make posts available to competent and deserving career diplomats, perhaps the funds should be increased.

But thus far the State Department has failed to disprove the claim that much of the money is in truth a "whiskey allowance."

Ohio mail-order plan side-steps liquor laws

Ohio has entered the "mail-order" liquor business.

Breaking a trail which can be easily followed by the liquor authorities of at least 16 other states, the Ohio State Liquor Control department has inaugurated a plan which neatly sidesteps a Federal law prohibiting liquor from being sent physically through the mails.

The liquor stores of the Buckeye State can now sell gift certificates listing brand names and prices, and "cashable" in any other store in the state within a year. Thus, a man can purchase a bottle of liquor in Columbus and "mail" it to a friend in Cleveland.

The Federal law which prohibits the mailing of liquor by the bottle long has been opposed by the liquor industry which says that it puts their business at a competitive disadvantage with other industries, particularly in the gift market. The liquor business sees the move by the Ohio Liquor department as a means of getting around the Federal mail law and permitting them to take steps to increase sales.

Interstate orders

"The idea is terrific," according to Ben Josephs, president of the National Liquor stores. "It may," he said, "open the door for general use of this type of thing. The other monopoly states may do the same thing individually and eventually they may be able to work out some arrangement whereby the plan can be worked interstate."

Behind the Ohio move is a drive by the state to stem a drop in its gallonage sales. According to figures compiled by the Distilled Spirits Institute, liquor sales in Ohio during the first eight months of 1960 dropped off about six per cent compared with the same period in 1959.

State promotion

Richard C. Crouch, director of the Ohio Department of Liquor Control has been working hard to halt the drop in sales. He has been re-doing the state stores to make them more attractive and more convenient for the customers. Some stores have been put on a self-service basis. Crouch is generally credited with the idea of installing the gift certificate plan.

A very poor use for good grain

John Wesley once commented that the making of alcoholic beverages was a poor use for good grain. The United States uses over 300 million pounds of "good grain" per month for beer alone. In October, 1960 the nation's breweries used 300 million pounds of grain to brew 6,700,000 barrels of beer.

New York led the way with 796,802 barrels, followed by Wisconsin with 691,114 and Missouri with 628,397. Each barrel contains 31 gallons.

PAMPHLETS

COMMUNITY OF FEAR, by Harrison Brown and James Real, Center for the Study of Democratic Institutions, Box 4068, Santa Barbara, Calif.

This booklet of 40 pages deals in a clear, concise and concerned manner with basic problems created in our democracy by the accelerating arms race and the danger of nuclear war.

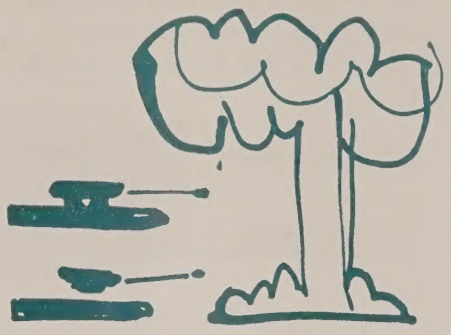
In a foreword Reinhold Neibuhr commends the authors for showing the irrelevancy of old slogans such as "bargaining from strength," "arm to parley" and "deterrence by massive retaliation."

Dr. Brown of Cal Tec is already well known for his realistic appraisals of the true degree of devastation, disruption and disorganization attendant upon a nuclear attack of the United States. Co-author James Real is a consultant for the study center.

Opening statements depict the present situation in terms of combining the magnified power of atomic and hydrogen weaponry with new delivery systems, such as missiles, that telescope time and annihilate space.

Then, effective summaries present conditions if a major city (Los Angeles) were hit by a single 10 megaton burst. Factors of blast, heat, firestorm, radiation and fallout are recounted. Many of the 3.5 million vehicles would erupt into huge Molotov cocktails while the surrounding hills of brush and scrub forest would flare instantly into a thousand forest fires. Conditions under a 20 thousand megaton attack on the United States are similarly appraised. Latter sections review the possibilities of defense and recovery.

The authors also analyze the growing political instability due to the spread of nuclear technology (the "nth power problem"), and the dangers of accidental and catalytic war.



Even more penetrating is a section describing the various factors in this country that mitigate against either agreement on arms control or effective disarmament.

This booklet combines both definitiveness and clarity to such a degree that it ought to be widely read in local church commissions and circulated among congregations. Best of all is the offer of the publishers for one free copy by which you can read it and "see for yourself."

—by Daniel E. Taylor
Pastor, Rose City Park Methodist church, Portland, Ore.

• "Schools, colleges and government agencies should encourage rather than inhibit, youthful exercise of freedom of speech and action in political, civic, economic, social and world affairs; and young people should participate in partisan politics.
• "Clergymen and teachers should be free to take part in political activity."
Recommendations 76 and 78 of the 1960 White House Conference on Children and Youth.

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by *Herman Will, Jr.*

The action recently taken by the Board of Christian Social Concerns regarding discussion of the seating of Communist China in the United Nations General Assembly deserves further comment.

The resolution originated in the Division of Peace and World Order where the pros and cons of seating the self-styled People's Republic of China were considered. By a clear majority vote, a paragraph which would have urged U. S. support for such seating was defeated.

There was virtually unanimous agreement, however, that it was in line with U. S. belief in freedom of debate—reflected by U. S. readiness to have charges against it aired in UN committees and the Assembly—to encourage the placing of the issue on the Assembly agenda for full discussion.

*It was pointed out that certain West*ern nations, such as Mexico, had favored putting the question of seating Communist China on the agenda of the General Assembly, while at the same time they had indicated their intention to vote against the seating.

At the heart of the matter is a difference of opinion as to how a great power should use its influence in the councils of the United Nations. Added to that is the view that a Christian takes of the present world crisis.

Should we sever our present relationships with the Communist world, heighten the barriers between ourselves and the Communist-led nations, and intensify the "cold war"? Where will such a policy lead in the midst of the nuclear arms and ballistic missiles race?

Or should we seek to ease tensions between ourselves and the Communist world, seeking agreements where they can improve relationships without sacrificing basic principles? Will such a policy remove some of the gravest dangers of nuclear war and place the struggle primarily on ideological, economic, scientific, social, and political levels?

United States Must Face China Problem

The following article by Roscoe Drummond appeared recently in his syndicated column. It is reprinted here with the permission of the New York Herald Tribune.

An early necessity of the Kennedy administration will be to develop a new policy on admitting Red China to the United Nations or a new strategy to keep Red China out.

Already delegates to the UN General Assembly are talking about adjourning the present session to reconvene after President-elect Kennedy takes office. This means that the China issue, though temporarily shelved again last month, may well come up for reconsideration soon.

There are two reasons why Kennedy will have to take a new look at China policy. During the campaign he gave as his only reason for opposing Red China's admission the insistence of her leaders that war was an inevitable part of the Communist struggle. But a high Chinese Communist spokesman in Moscow said the Chinese Communists are not advocating this view. Does this mean that, if Red China begins to use peaceful words, the new administration should alter U.S. policy?

Secondly, even if Kennedy concludes that his campaign statement did not reflect his full view, is it not imperative that the United States find a better means of defending its position?

Agenda tactic used

I refer to the annual tactic of keeping Red China off the UN agenda. This tactic has worked for 14 years. But recently out of 99 members our don't-talk-about-it resolution got only 42 positive votes, 34 nays and 22 abstentions. The anti-consideration proposal won by only eight votes and I know of no informed correspondent at the UN who believes that the five votes needed to change the result will not be forthcoming soon.

This is why we must develop either a new policy or a new strategy. Henry Cabot Lodge, for example, has pointed out—and I think rightly—that there may well be a number of nations who will oppose Red China's admission but who want to debate the issue.

The fact is that our don't-debate-it

position conceals the complex problems facing the UN in admitting mainland China. It is a tactic which brings us the least support, not the maximum support.

Questions arise

Here are some of the substantive questions to be considered before deciding whether and how to admit Red China.

If the question is settled wholly on the basis of credentials—that is, accepting the credentials of mainland China as the country originally put on the UN Security Council and rejecting the credentials of the Nationalist China delegate—then the UN is automatically expelling Formosa.

But if expelling Formosa is not to be the automatic result of seating Red China, then the whole transaction of retaining Formosa in the UN General Assembly and admitting mainland China to the UN, including the Security Council, will have to be negotiated in advance and carried out in one simultaneous action. If not, then the UN runs the risk of putting Red China on the Security Council and thus enabling Red China to veto Formosa's membership.

There are other alternatives. The new African nations want to be permanently represented on the Security Council. So do the Latin American nations. Shouldn't India be on the Security Council in addition to or in place of Red China? Isn't it time to recast the Security Council?

I am not advocating that mainland China should be admitted to the UN. But if we are outvoted, the United States certainly does not want to threaten a walkout of the UN.

Still another question is whether Red China will accept the independence of Formosa as a condition of UN membership. And do two-thirds of the members of the UN want to admit Red China by expelling Formosa which has a population larger than some 33 present UN members?

To hold to the past tactic of trying to keep Red China off the United Nations' agenda is to invite defeat for our resolution because it permits many nations to appear to support Red China without facing up to the problems and consequences of admitting Red China.

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